



Exploring world of ancestral mysteries and folkloric customs, where the real and the unreal, the enigmas and the fantastic, the concrete "sign" and the imaginary code work together in a fertile equation, Virgil Mănescu proposes an original chromatic universe of colors and forms, of signs and symbols. In 1951, a graduate of the Nicolae Grigorescu Fine Arts Institute in Bucharest, the painter imposed his markedly original limbre and outlook from the very first contact with the public. Along his seven one-man shows and numerous participations in municipal, national and international exhibitions (Paris, London, Istanbul, Italy, Greece), he has deepened and personalized this outlook with clear artistic gains.

Easy to recognize after seeing just one of his canvases, the artist reconstructs a rural world — generally marked by winter and heavy snows, a world living under the empire of folk stories, fairytales and legends. The figures are drawn with a simple, direct, and rightly terrifying proportions. A whole train of lay rituals, of commonplace events solid with the mask-like characters concealing the mysteriously and the fabulous. The artist draws a village, a village giving the impression of a multifarious, spiritually rich existence, despite its static appearance. Virgil Maunac aspires after a synthesis of folkloric myths, of the constants of an ancient folk culture with the processes of the visual arts. The artist's work is a constant communion with the cosmos. It is not accidental that most of his canvases enclose a life universe where the white of the snow comes into consonance with the black of the night, the dark, crepuscular tonalities of twilight. The feeling one gets from Maunac's paintings is that of enigmatic urgency.

VLADIMIR UDRESCU 6



Besides still-lives, the reproductions on this page feature fragments from a cycle devoted to winter, the season which affords the painter a voluptuous stylistic freedom.



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# ROMANIAN

## NEWS

## UNDER THE SIGN OF FRIENDSHIP AND COLLABORATION

PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU PAID A WORKING VISIT TO THE  
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to the German Democratic Republic over November 17-18 at the invitation of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the Republic, Erich Honecker.

During the official talks, Erich Honecker expressed his belief that the skill would go down as a new, important moment in the strengthening and more powerful expansion of the relations between the two peoples, countries and peoples in future.

In his turn, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that the understanding to be reached during the Berlin talks would usher in a new, superior stage in the development of mutually aided cooperation between Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction at meeting again and furthering their summit dialogue which proved to play a deciding role in the expansion of the links of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the NCPG, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic between the two peoples.

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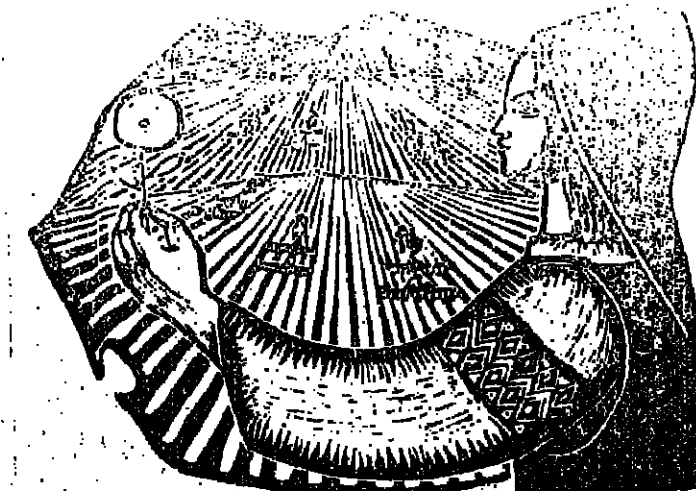


**AN INTERVIEW GRANTED  
BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU**

● CARRYING OUT THE OBJECTIVES OF ROMANIA'S DEVELOPMENT ● QUESTIONS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION ● THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ● INTERNATIONAL



**70  
YEARS  
SINCE THE  
CREATION  
OF THE UNITARY  
ROMANIAN  
NATIONAL  
STATE**



# 1918 — 1988

**POWERFUL ASSERTION OF ROMANIAN  
SCIENCE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR  
PROGRESS, FOR THE HOMELAND'S  
SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT**

In the autumn of 1966, shortly after the historic Ninth Congress, which gathered in the most brilliant period in the nation's multi-million-year history in celebrating the centennial of the Academy of the Social Sciences of Romania, the Party General Secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the members of this

**ION URSU**  
Member of the Executive Committee  
of the Romanian Communist Party  
of the National Committee for Science  
and Culture

high scientific forum, said  
"Our history comprises a rich  
gallery of illustrious personali-  
ties — animated by the re-  
searcher's passion and deep love  
of the homeland — who in the  
century of the Academy's exist-  
ence have expanded Romania's

Committee of the  
Anti-Foreign Language  
and Technology.

We are paying homage to  
those who in the course of time  
devoted their energy, talent and  
bravery to power to the homeland  
to our nation's future, have  
erected through their tireless

Heritage of cul-  
tural, political and  
economic life  
is contributing  
to the society  
progress and  
prosperity.

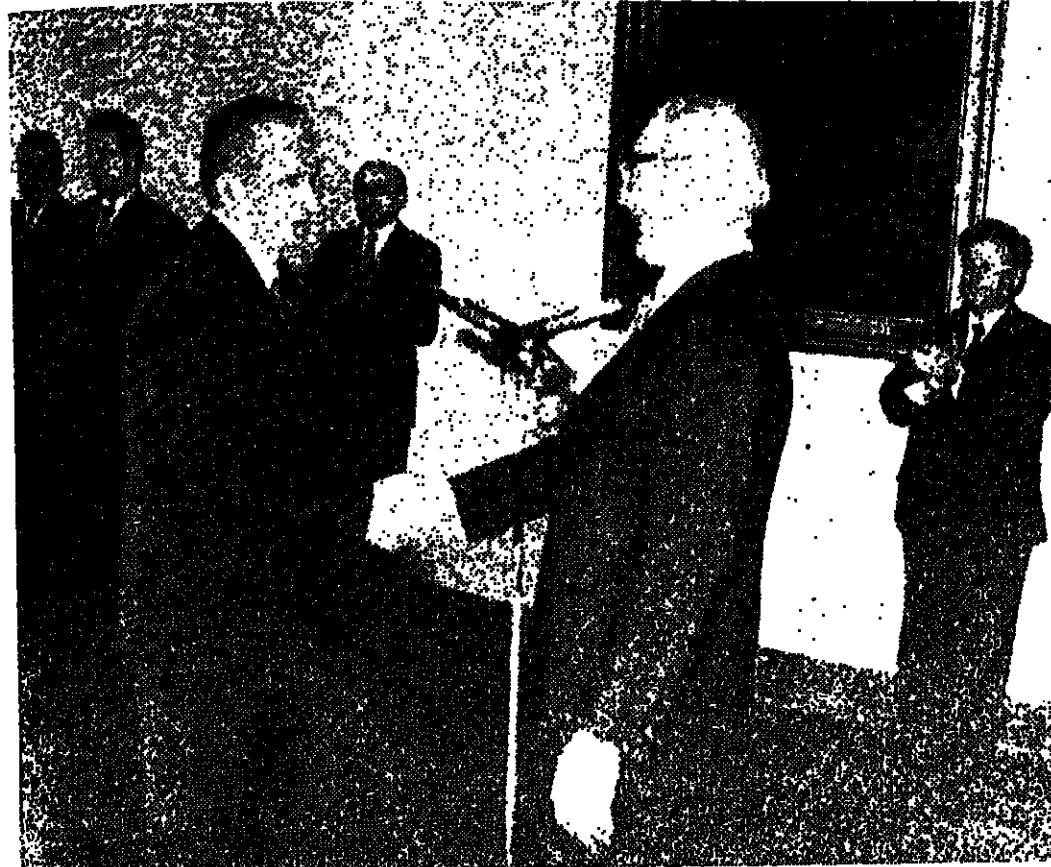
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# UNDER THE SIGN OF FRIENDSHIP AND COLLABORATION PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUSESCU PAID A WORKING VISIT TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



(From p. 1)

President Nicolae Ceaușescu and Chairman Erich Honecker had a broad, in-depth exchange of opinions on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest, under the sign of the joint wish to impart further momentum to the ties between the two countries.

During the talks, information was exchanged in connection with the concerns and activity of the two parties and the course of socialist construction in the two countries. In that framework, emphasis was placed on the ties of close friendship and mutual collaboration between the RCP and the SDPD, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

German Democratic Republic relations that are based on mutual esteem and respect, on the lofty principles and ideals of socialism.

Stress was laid on the progress made in the development of bilateral collaboration and it was considered that the economic potential of Romania and of the German Democratic Republic offered conditions for intensified cooperation in and specialization of production, cooperation in the technical and scientific areas as well as for growing, more diversified commodity exchanges.

Nicolae Ceaușescu and Erich Honecker agreed that the members of the two delegations should analyze, in the spirit of summit covenants, palpable ways and modalities of action to expand bilateral collaboration. The belief was expressed that the promotion and further strengthening of the links between Romania and the German Democratic Republic benefited the two peoples, socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

In his speech at the official dinner given in his honor, President Nicolae Ceaușescu showed that his visit to the GDR was yet another telling expression of the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and peoples, lastingly relying upon the noble principles of socialism and communism. Appreciating the high stage of those relations, he expressed the wish that they develop steadily, assert themselves ever more powerfully, as an example of relations between friendly socialist countries that actively collaborate for the building of the new system, for progress and peace in the world.

The summit meetings, the talks, conducted together have had a special role in the development of the relations between our two countries, parties and peoples, affirmed the Romanian Head of state, expressing his confidence that his current visit will well would go down as an important moment in the development of those friendly relations on multiple planes. As a matter of fact, he mentioned, during our talks, we were able to note that there were broad possibilities at hand to ensure a still more powerful development of our political, economic, technological, scientific collaboration as well as of the collaboration in the international arena.

Approaching aspects of the current international situation, the RCP and Romanian state leader said: Although some positive steps have been taken lately towards detente and disarmament, especially following the conclusion of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the US regarding the limitation of medium- and shorter-range missiles, the international situation keeps being very contradictory and complex. The fundamental issue of our age is the achievement of disarmament — nuclear above all — the defense of the supreme right of peoples to life, to peace, to free and dignified existence. We think that everything possible must be done for the realization of the Soviet-American accord on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles and the conclusion of the 50 per cent reduction of nuclear strategic weapons, the speaker stressed, mentioning that Romania equally declared for a complex program of disarmament conducive to the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons. The habitus of nuclear war and of space militarization, the liquidation of chemical weapons and a substantial reduction of conventional weapons. He asserted that the USSR and USA concluded in the translation into fact of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries regarding conventional disarmament, a more active collaboration towards disarmament, with regard

to the concomitant dissolution of the military blocs involved. We work for the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe, for the successful conclusion of the Vienna Conference, for a Europe united in its diversity of social systems, a Europe of free and independent nations, Nicolae Ceaușescu said.

Romania has steadily campaigned for the settlement of all conflicts in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Central America and other zones of the world by political, negotiated means.

Considering the very grave world economic situation, Romania needs to develop the holding of an international conference on underdevelopment issues, including the issue of the excessively high foreign debt of the developing countries, which should ensure the progress of all states, the lagging ones first of all.

Although the current international issues are complex and contradictory, we are convinced that, by working in unity, the progressive, realistic forces, the peoples everywhere can induce in the course of events, can impose disarmament, can ensure a new democratic progress, of economic, social progress, of collaboration and peace, said President Nicolae Ceaușescu.

In his speech, Chairman Erich Honecker stressed the priority of the disarmament and the leading representatives of fraternal socialist countries to exchange opinions and experience as a guarantee that proved its efficiency also in the bilateral relationship. In the relations between Romania and the GDR, as a result of the active policies and the many initiatives of the socialist states, of the effort of the world public opinion and of the realistically minded forces in the west, encouraging progress has been made in the course of 1988 in the enurance of peace and intensification of international cooperation, said the speaker and added that a turn for the better had been made in international relations. As a matter of fact, it showed in the treaty that the USSR and USA concluded to eliminate their medium and shorter range missiles.

The GDR, as a country lying along the democratic line between the two military coalitions, assumes it is its duty to build up confidence and security through disarmament initiatives and constructive good neighbourly

relations that serve peace with the other side, he said.

Nothing with satisfaction that the GDR and Romania, shoulder to shoulder with the other fraternal socialist countries, militate for the cause of peace and socialism in the world. Erich Honecker also said that the two countries make their contribution to the collaboration within the Warsaw Treaty and the COMECON and expressed the opinion that the terms of political and economic collaboration that asserted themselves should be maintained while seeking new, efficient ways of further developing and deepening our collaboration.

The links of friendship between the GDR and Romania have reached on a high level and develop continuously, Erich Honecker said.

Translating into fact the Treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, political contacts, thorough exchanges of opinions and experience between state bodies, and public organizations take place periodically. The speaker stressed that the signing of the special working program for the further deepening of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation, of cooperation in production and production specialization until 1992 in May this year marked a new and significant step towards the implementation, on the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2000.

Romania is among the most important economic partners of the GDR, Erich Honecker said, specifying that mutual work-together gives pride of place to the more efficient capitalization of science and technology and to the increase of the share in the products manufactured in the GDR in the growing exchange of goods, as well as in a close cooperation in the key branches of the two national economies.

On November 17, during a ceremony held at the headquarters of the SDPD, President Nicolae Ceaușescu was handed over, by Chairman Erich Honecker, the order "Karl Marx" conferred on him by decree by the Council of State of the GDR, on his 70th birthday, for the contribution made to the development of the collaboration between the SDPD and the RCP, between Romania and the GDR, to strengthening the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The other day was published the interview granted by President Nicolae Ceaușescu on November 5 to Mustafa Abu Libdeh, special envoy of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Seyassah and Arab Times. Here is a summary of this interview:

Describing Romania's socio-economic development particularly after the Ninth RCP Congress and the results scored in the first half of the 1988-1989 quinquennium, President Nicolae Ceaușescu pointed out that although the world economic situation, the crisis and the general policy of excessively high interest rates and prices have generated difficulties for the development of all states and, to a certain extent, affected the Romanian economy as well, as Romania, far from being isolated, takes active part in international relations, Romania has managed to ensure the continuous development of the national economy, of all sectors of activity with every passing year. And our development rate, though below plan provisions, has indeed, been one of the highest in Europe, he asserted.

That provided the prerequisites for the fulfillment of the goals envisaged for this five-year period and now all conditions are in place to enable us to report to the Fourteenth Congress of the Party, due next year, that Romania entered a new development stage, that it will join the economically medium-developed countries.

Referring to the foreign debt question, President Nicolae Ceaușescu said: Our foreign debt was indeed very high early this decade. Owing to the extremely high interest rates we have virtually paid the foreign debt we had nearly three times so far. However, we still have to pay a part of this debt and I hope we will be able to fulfill it. Thirteenth Congress Resolutions concerning the payoff of our entire foreign debt in this five-year period.

Presenting Romania's outlook on the foreign debt issue, the Romanian leader said that Romania has worked for the resolution of that problem and we may say that at present nearly all states and international forums admit that a global solution to the foreign-debt problem should be found. This proves that just solutions and just laws make their way eventually, even though with a measure of difficulty, and impose themselves, since there is no other way.

Next, President Nicolae Ceaușescu approached the question of socialist construction in various countries and affirmed: The RCP, socialist Romania have always considered the fact that the conditions in which socialism is built differ from one country to another. Indeed, after the Ninth Congress in particular, we put an end to imitative practices but also to a number of erroneous outlooks in socialist construction, to clichés, to the so-called compulsory model and to other such practices, which were incompatible with Romania's economic and social development.

We have always considered that socialism and the forms of organization and management of the economy are not immutable, that they should accord with the development of the forces of production, the growth of science, the level of culture and, in general, national and, to an extent, international, social and economic relations and that they should change accordingly.

Presenting next the steps taken after 1985, the improvement of the organization and management of the economy — the application of the self-management and self-financing principles — the creation of democratic forms — the working people's councils, the institutionalization of the working people's general meetings in each unit, of the national congresses by branches and of national councils, the Romanian head of state said: This organization, closely linked to the democratic bodies of the state, ensures a democratic framework for the active participation of the masses, of the people in the management of society, in the elaboration and implementation of Romania's home and foreign policies.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu referred to the entrusting of part of the whole people's property for administration to collectives of working people in enterprises and the application of the profit-sharing principle. We created this system, considering it to meet the specific conditions in Romania and the commitment of the working people — in their capacity as collective owners, but then, as individual owners too, if one may say so — to the general growth of the economy. Likewise, we have improved all these measures continuously. In these 20 years we have already amended our system three times.

We believe that the growth of the forces of production, the rise in the level of culture and knowledge and the development of science should go hand in hand with the improvement of the management and planning system wherein the essential part is laid by the relative role of the working people of the nation, in running society. We have always started from building socialism with people and for people, from the socialistic theme of building socialism with the people and for the people. We consider that revolutionary worker democracy, socialist democracy, is decisive factor of the whole people's participation in running society, of the successful development of all areas.

Referring next to the activity under way in various socialist countries for the improvement of management in the socioeconomic area and in other sectors, the RCP General Secretary assessed it as something that meets both the general requirements and the demands in every country, something that has been achieved in the specific conditions of the respective countries.

We consider that the development and improvement of organization and planning forms are objective requirements, he stressed, and, as far as we are concerned, we have always tried to prevent them from affecting the basic principles of socialism, to have them consolidate socialist

## AN INTERVIEW GRANTED BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU ● CARRYING OUT THE OBJECTIVES OF ROMANIA'S DEVELOPMENT ● QUESTIONS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION ● THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ● INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

President Nicolae Ceaușescu referred in particular to the accord between Egypt and Israel. We think highly of it because it has solved an important Egyptian problem, through the liberation of Sinai — it practically proved that a political, negotiated settlement was possible in the Middle East, he said.

Naturally, the President further stated, one may not mechanically apply the peace solution between Egypt and Israel to other outstanding issues in the Middle East, but the path of political, negotiated settlement is the only possible way for ensuring peace.

Currently, this calls for an international conference attended by the concerned countries — the PLO included — and naturally by Israel, as well as by the Security Council permanent members. In our opinion, the organization of this conference, under the UN aegis, is now the only way to a just solution to the Middle East issues. We were and are for such a conference and we have done our best along this line.

The changes occurred and especially the revolt of Palestinians in the occupied territories have led to an enhanced PLO role and — no matter the reserves of various political circles and forces in Israel — the PLO is the only proper negotiator for the settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Certainly, there are several alternatives to be considered. It is obvious that the PLO-Jordan collaboration, including the achievement of a federation or confederation in a longer run — as has been discussed by the Jordanian and Palestinian leaders, with the participation of President Mubarak — appears to be a very important and probable way. As a matter of fact, the PLO leadership has asserted time and again that various solutions may be envisaged for the participation in an international conference, including the participation in a joint Arab delegation.

Our country considers that under the current circumstances efforts should be intensified more than ever before towards an international conference to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the PLO — as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — as well as the Security Council permanent members.

The Socialist Republic of Romania further do its utmost for such a conference to be called as soon as possible, considering it to be the only way to solve the self-determination of the Palestinian people, the recognition of the existence of the state of Israel, in parallel with the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the creation of an independent state of its own.

Romania, which has consistently declared for a political solution to the issues in the spirit and on the basis of resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council, and implicitly, the recognition of the existence of the state of Israel, in parallel with the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the creation of an independent state of its own.

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that principles, develop these principles in the newly created political and economic conditions. We believe that socialism is not only for our states or for a number of states but for the entire mankind — the only way conducive to the building of a better and more just society, in which the people may be truly free, may decide their destinies as they wish.

Referring to the Middle East issues, the Romanian head of state declared among other things: Romania has always stood for a political settlement in the Middle East. We set out from the fact that the occupation of Arab territories in the wake of the 1967 war should be terminated and the Palestinian people be secured the right to self-determination and to independent statehood.

Mentioning that, over the years, Romania has taken steps along this line, Nicolae

ment of problems, but we are not partial to a conference which should decide for the concerned parties, because it would be an imposed peace and like any solution imposed by others, it cannot bring viable peace.

Expressing then this opinion on the recent developments in the area, President Nicolae Ceaușescu stated: Elections in Israel show that a political solution should be reached and I believe that the Israeli government will understand that it is in Israel's interest to opt for an international conference and a political solution.

As for the decisions to be made by the Palestinian National Council along the line of asserting the right to self-determination, I told the PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, that Romania would support any options seen by the PLO as meeting the Palestinian people's interests. These decisions should be taken on the basis of the status of congenial prerequisites for negotiations, for an international conference, so as to meet the interests of the Palestinian people.

We have always spoken for a political solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, for the cessation of fighting. We hope that all problems will be solved by negotiations and a lasting peace and cooperative links will be achieved — which meets the interests of both peoples, of all peoples in the Gulf and, in general, of the whole mankind.

As for the situation in Lebanon, Romania declared and declares for the strengthening of the Lebanese political forces, for a democratic and independent Lebanon. President Nicolae Ceaușescu said.

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Considering the very grave world economic situation, Romania needs to develop the holding of an international conference on underdevelopment issues, including the issue of the excessively high foreign debt of the developing countries, which should ensure the progress of all states, the lagging ones first of all.

Although the current international issues are complex and contradictory, we are convinced that, by working in unity, the progressive, realistic forces, the peoples everywhere can induce in the course of events, can impose disarmament, can ensure a new democratic progress, of economic, social progress, of collaboration and peace, said President Nicolae Ceaușescu.

In his speech, Chairman Erich Honecker stressed the priority of the disarmament and the leading representatives of fraternal socialist countries to exchange opinions and experience as a guarantee that proved its efficiency also in the bilateral relationship. In the relations between Romania and the GDR, as a result of the active policies and the many initiatives of the socialist states, of the effort of the world public opinion and of the realistically minded forces in the west, encouraging progress has been made in the course of 1988 in the enurance of peace and intensification of international cooperation, said the speaker and added that a turn for the better had been made in international relations. As a matter of fact, it showed in the treaty that the USSR and USA concluded to eliminate their medium and shorter range missiles.

The GDR, as a country lying along the democratic line between the two military coalitions, assumes it is its duty to build up confidence and security through disarmament initiatives and constructive good neighbourly

relations that serve peace with the other side, he said.

Nothing with satisfaction that the GDR and Romania, shoulder to shoulder with the other fraternal socialist countries, militate for the cause of peace and socialism in the world. Erich Honecker also said that the two countries make their contribution to the collaboration within the Warsaw Treaty and the COMECON and expressed the opinion that the terms of political and economic collaboration that asserted themselves should be maintained while seeking new, efficient ways of further developing and deepening our collaboration.

The links of friendship between the GDR and Romania have reached on a high level and develop continuously, Erich Honecker said.

Translating into fact the Treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, political contacts, thorough exchanges of opinions and experience between state bodies, and public organizations take place periodically. The speaker stressed that the signing of the special working program for the further deepening of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation, of cooperation in production and production specialization until 1992 in May this year marked a new and significant step towards the implementation, on the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2000.

Romania is among the most important economic partners of the GDR, Erich Honecker said, specifying that mutual work-together gives pride of place to the more efficient capitalization of science and technology and to the increase of the share in the products manufactured in the GDR in the growing exchange of goods, as well as in a close cooperation in the key branches of the two national economies.

On November 17, during a ceremony held at the headquarters of the SDPD, President Nicolae Ceaușescu was handed over, by Chairman Erich Honecker, the order "Karl Marx" conferred on him by decree by the Council of State of the GDR, on his 70th birthday, for the contribution made to the development of the collaboration between the SDPD and the RCP, between Romania and the GDR, to strengthening the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Assessing the current international climate, President Nicolae Ceaușescu assessed that the international situation continues to be very complex and still rather serious. Assessing the current international climate, President Nicolae Ceaușescu assessed that the international situation continues to be very complex and still rather serious.

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# AN INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT FOR MACHINE BUILDING AND ITS INFINITE VARIANTS

## BEARINGS

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNICAL PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL  
● IN ONE YEAR — 116 MILLION BEARINGS COMING IN 4,600 TYPES AND  
SIZES RANGING BETWEEN 15 AND 3,960 MM ● THE NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL  
ECONOMY ARE FULLY MET ● TWO NEW FACTORIES WILL BE ADDED SOON  
TO THE FOUR DISTINCT BEARING ENTERPRISES EXISTING IN ROMANIA

The Romanian bearing industry made its debut almost four decades ago when, in a Braşov section, 6,000 bearings were made annually in a range including only 23 bearing types; the production has continuously developed and diversified, which allowed the creation, in 1959, of an autonomous enterprise.

In Birlad (a town located in the eastern part of Romania) the construction started — in 1950 — of the first Romanian bearing enterprise, commissioned in 1953.

Over its almost four decades of activity, the Romanian bearing industry crossed stages of development and modernization, of remarkable production diversification. Over the 1960-1970 decade, the two spe-

cialized enterprises — in Birlad and Braşov — permanently extended their production, succeeded not only in ensuring (in a proportion of two thirds) the demands of the national economy, but also in exporting some 30 percent of the total output achieved.



The real ascent of the Romanian specialized industry took place a decade later (1970-1980) when, in collaboration with prestigious foreign firms, four new modern big capacity works were built: the Alexandria Bearing Enterprise (with the Japanese firm Koyo Seiko), the Heavy Bearing Enterprise in Ploesti (with the US firm Rollway Bearing Co.) as well as the integrated bearing factories in Birlad and Braşov (with the Japanese firm Koyo Seiko). Special attention was paid, within this cooperation, to equipping these units with ultramodern equipment and technologies of great economic efficiency, as well as with measuring and control apparatuses belonging to other prestigious firms of Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, the USA, France, Austria, Denmark, etc. At the same time, the research activity and the introduction of technical progress, mainly concentrated in the Scientific Research and Technological Engineering Centre for Bearings and Assembly Parts — CCRITROA in Braşov led to a production increase and diversification, to a higher technical-qualitative level of bearings.

The 1980-1990 decade is considered the consolidation period of the Romanian bearing industry from the point of view of the development of its technical-material base, as well as of its quantitative and qualitative growth. Next to the enterprises of Braşov, Birlad, Alexandria, and Ploesti two other modern units appeared — those of Slatina and Suceava. That allowed Romania's production in this sector to register a continuous growth. From the 23 bearing types obtained in 1949, this sub-branch



Aspects from enterprises specialized in bearing manufacture: the Bearing Factory in Alexandria (top), sections from bearing factories in Birlad (middle) and Ploesti (bottom) where the quality control is effected. On page 5 the manufacture of heavy bearings at the Mechanical Enterprise in Timisoara (top) and bearings of small sizes at Alexandria (middle and bottom).

achieved in 1987 more than 116 million bearings, in over 4,600 types and dimensions. At present, production covers high precision and broaching bearings, real gems with a weight of a few grams and dimensions of 5-6 mm, as well as special bearings weighing several tons and with dimensions surpassing 2-3 m.

The production list of the manufacturing units, gathered within the Industrial Bearing and Assembly Parts Central — CCRITROA of Braşov, includes bearings for farm machines and tractors, machine-tools for metal processing and cutting, for the car industry, textile machines and water pumps, for oil and mining equipment, and installations, for the steel, chemical and petrochemical sectors, and other industrial sectors.

The six producing enterprises, equipped with apparatuses and installations, measuring and control apparatuses and latest scientific creations at world level in the field of bearing production, obtained during the four manufacturing decades millions and billions of various types and uses, sold not only by the national economy, but also by various tens of countries on all continents. From this point of view, Romania is, at present, one of the most important bearing producers in the world.

The Birlad Bearing Enterprise, the first specialized bearing works in the area, is the most important specialized unit in Romania. At its school were trained several specialists who later worked there in Slatina and Suceava. Also, the Birlad enterprise manufactured machines and equipment necessary for the bearing production. For example, the 1987, for example, the 1987 factory manufactured 10 million bearings in various types and dimensions, including a million bearings in its own year (1983) and a production list made of only 10 types. Here as well as in Braşov, Birlad, Slatina and Suceava, specialists create special series — high precision bearings with weights of a few grams and dimensions of 5-6 mm, as well as special bearings weighing several tons and with dimensions surpassing 2-3 m.

### COMPETITIVENESS

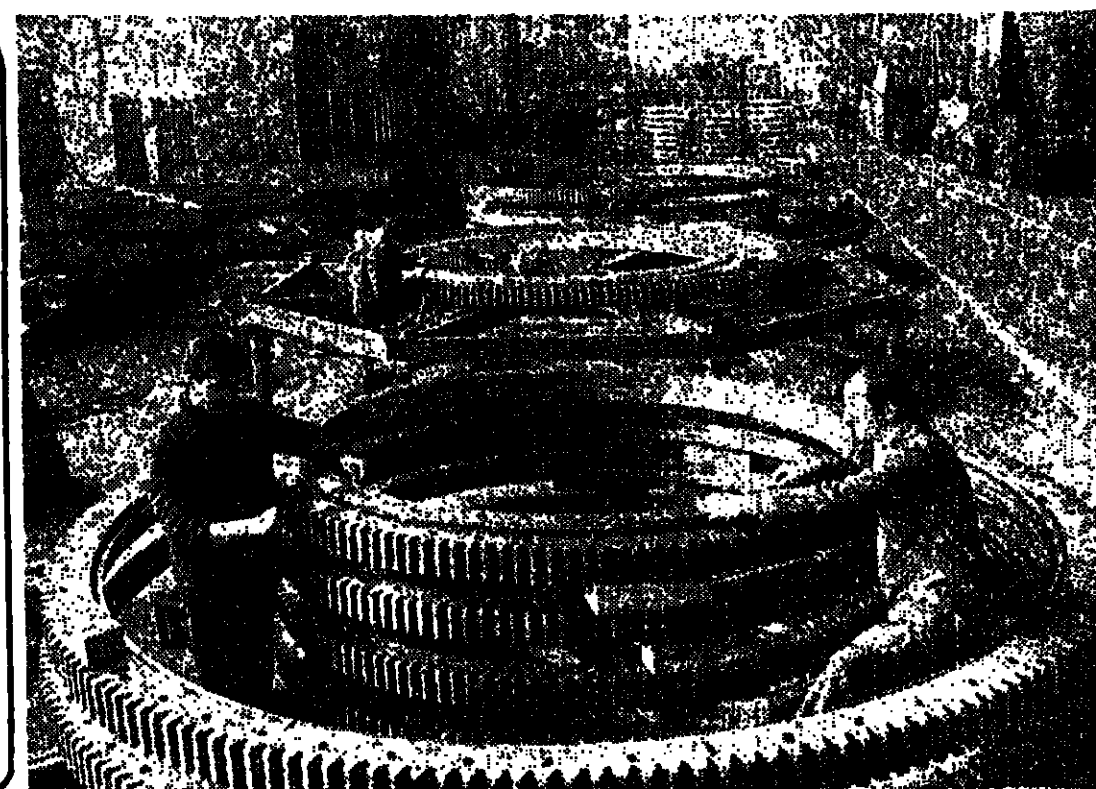
The "Tulmăşu" enterprise in Braşov, the oldest Romanian specialized works, is a modern unit whose present production list covers over 1,000 types and dimensions of high precision and reliability bearings. The bearings made here are used, with great success, in car and ship building, at machine tools, installations for various equipment and aggregates, including those of nuclear power plants.

The products manufactured here, as the Braşov producers like to say, are made with the accuracy of a jeweler, a fact conclusively illustrated by the prizes made by foreign partners. This proves that bearings produced in Braşov are competitive. The export volume registered in the ten months which have passed since the beginning of the year is superior to the one registered in the same period last year by 24 percent, of which over 54 percent in freely convertible currency.

### DIVERSIFICATION

The production list of the Heavy Bearing Enterprise in Ploesti has been recently enriched with new types of such products. Radial-axial bearings with diameters of 1,000 mm with pair rolls, meant for Himmels's Steel Plant are remarked by their technical-functional qualities. Made in two variants these bearings have a great resistance to high temperatures.

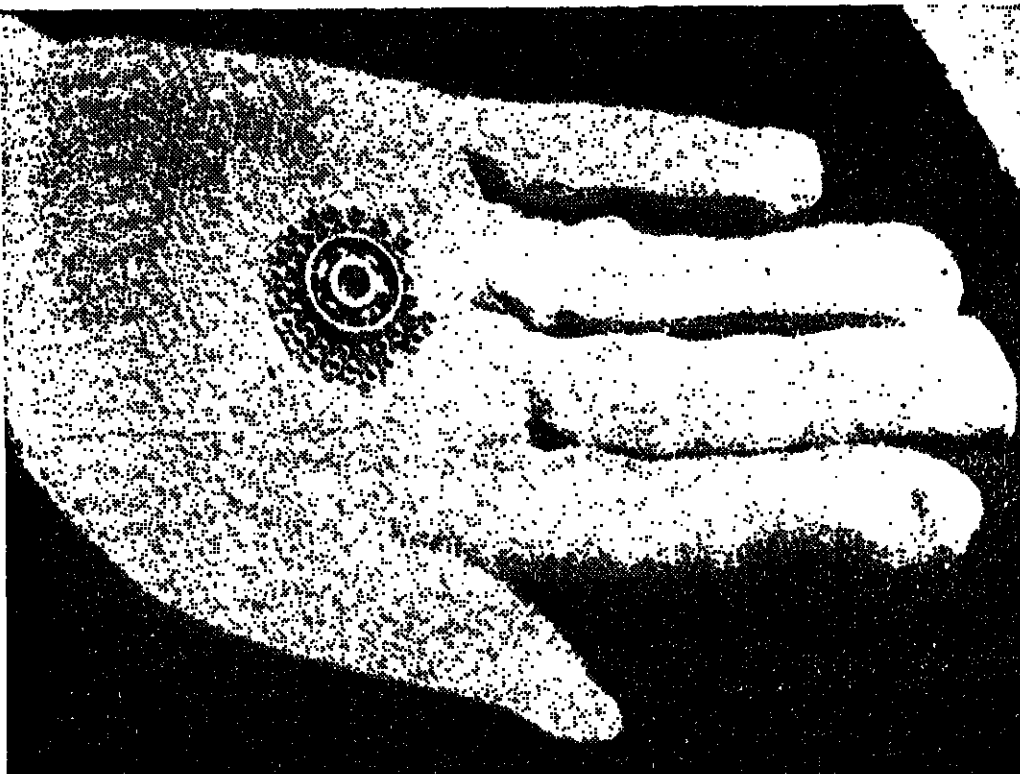
A wide range of bearings solicited by Romania's shipbuilding, oil, mining and metallurgical industries are also manufactured at the Ploesti unit. Thus, imports were eliminated, contributing to important currency savings.



### A FIELD ENTERPRISE

The Bearing Enterprise in Alexandria is a young unit: it is only 14 years old. Nevertheless it has asserted itself, ever since the first production years as a vigorous unit of the specialized Romanian industry.

The creation capacity, talent and vocation of the bearing constructors in this plain area are also proved by the fact that more than 70 per cent of the works' total output is export bound to tens of world countries, this unit being considered the second enterprise within Romania's bearing industry. The smallest bearings are produced here with bores between five and ten millimetres. They are as large as buttons and weigh only a few grams. They are used for washing machines and vacuum cleaners in our homes or for the giant rotor excavators in coalfields of Romania or other countries. They are to be found in the car and land rover, tractor and truck, harvester and plume, machine-tool and locomotive manufacturing as well as in other highly complex technical products.



hard and special bearings with diameters ranging between 200 mm on the interior up to 2,100 mm on the exterior and a weight of up to 3,100 kg. Recently, at the request of foreign partners, the Ploesti specialists made real industrial giants — special bearings meant for ship building, with diameters of 2,900 mm. The bearings manufactured here have a wide range of applications with good results, according to the international quality and guaranty norms and standards, being used in sectors of mining industry, in oil equipment, construction and at offshore drilling rigs, in the

chemical and petrochemical industry, in metallurgy, in the ship building industry or in the one building complex industrial installations.

One of the most important activities of the foreign trade enterprise Technoexport in Bucharest is selling bearings in the international market. Bearings are products enjoying great demand abroad. Delivered to over 70 world countries, the Romanian bearings with the URB trade mark are solicited in countries with tradition in this domain: USA, USSR, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Great Britain,

People's China, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, etc., as well as in many other countries like Brazil, Argentina, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, the Philippines, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and India.

At present, the Romanian bearing industry covers — in a proportion of 93 percent — the needs of the national economy, while more than three-fifths of its output is export bound.

Pages by  
T. NITESCU  
and AL. MARINESCU

The ball bearing enterprise in Alexandria has recently commissioned a new production unit. The modern and complex technological lines of the new unit turn out radial roller bearings and roller bearings with shoulders with bores between 15 and 35 mm. Also here several other production units are in an advanced stage of completion, as part of the development programme sweeping this large enterprise.

Although it has seen service for less than one decade, the heavy bearing enterprise in Ploesti has won a good reputation among end users at home and abroad. At present, the unit turns out over 730 types and sizes of bearings, more than 90 per cent of its production being on a par with the highest world standards.

Annually, the manufacturing list of the bearing enterprise in Birlad is enriched with some 100 types of bearings. Of the most recent creations

of the experts there we should mention the radial roller bearings with shoulders on one and two rows and the axial ball bearing with simple and double effect boasting remarkable technical-functional characteristics. At present, the plant of Birlad accounts for nearly two-fifths of the country's bearing output.

Romania's bearing production will grow sizably during the ongoing five-year plan period (1986-1990), through both the development of the existing units and the commissioning of two new factories — at Slatina and Suceava. The new factory at Suceava (a town in northern Romania) will turn out some 80 types of bearings meant for the machine tools industry. During this quinquennium the plant of Alexandria is to double its production capacity, thereby becoming Romania's leading bearing producer.









## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE STRATEGY OF PRESERVING THE ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

### FORESTS

#### FOR THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

2,800 SQ. M. OF FOREST FOR EACH INHABITANT • A UNITARY PROGRAMME OF CONSERVING THE FOREST STOCK • A NEW GEOGRAPHY OF THE FOREST • MANAGEMENT OF DEGRADED SOILS • PRESERVING THE GENETIC DIVERSITY OF THE FOREST

Wood and wood products hold the fifth place in world trade. Several million hectares of forests are annually cut down in order to be turned into paper, furniture and especially fire wood. At this rate the world's forest resources tend to disappear rapidly. Alarm signals were triggered a long time ago but not all countries have adopted a firm protection and rational use policy for this natural, irreplaceable richness, the forest.

Romania has a prominent position at international level, concerning the value of its wood resources and wood industrialization. Romanian silviculturists have had, especially in the last decades, exceptional results in point of average wood volume per forest hectare, the average current

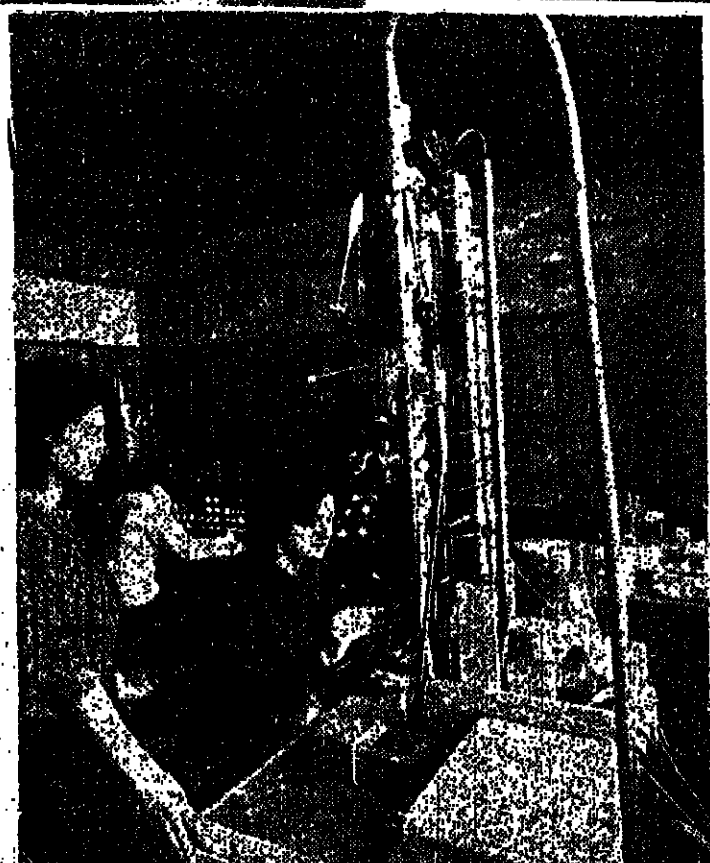
wood mass growth, wood stock, and especially the qualitative composition of forests, where 90 percent of species are autochthonous ones — oak, beech, fir, linden, common oak, ash, sycamore maple, cherry, etc. trees.

### DOSSIER



### BEYOND TREES

It is estimated that this year some 30,000 tons of wild fruit (bilberries, raspberries, blackberries, hipberries) have been gathered and capitalized in a fresh or semi-conserved state; edible mushrooms gathered from forests have added up to 2.5 thousand tons. The bee gardens in the forest area have yielded some 1.4 thousand tons of honey, as well as a large amount of medicinal herbs. Handicrafts have also been expanded. Basketry workshops have been opened in nearly all regions, providing work for forest workers — especially women — during periods unfavorable for other activities. Silviculturists are promoting valuable ester and willow clones yielding a large production of twigs.



It is considered that the woody vegetation covers at present, a total area of some 6.3 million ha, 30.4 percent of the country's territory. That means 0.28 ha for each inhabitant, a medium figure in a European classification. The share of resinous trees is modest (1,992 thousand ha) but is compensated by the existence, on broad areas, of valuable deciduous species (1,881 thousand ha oak and 1,481 thousand ha beech). Ten percent of forests are in the plain, 20 percent in the hill area and 60 percent in the mountain area.

90 percent of the forest stock (5,819 ha in 1987) is administered by the Ministry of Silviculture. Another 380 thousand ha covered by woody vegetation outside the forest stock are made up of agricultural shelter belts (24,718 ha), plantations on degraded fields (24,293 ha), afforested pastures (198,000 ha) etc.

The volume of wood is estimated at 1,326 million cum.

The preservation and better management of these resources are constant landmarks of the state policy.

A National Programme for the preservation and development of the forest stock until the year 2010, conceived as a unitary ensemble of measures was elaborated. In this future generations should have forests as lush as those of today. It has in view to maintain the integrity of the land through at-

forestations, the rigorous observance of natural cutting and thinning, the avoidance of erosion, the promotion, in culture, of valuable species, ensuring conditions for the regeneration of stands.

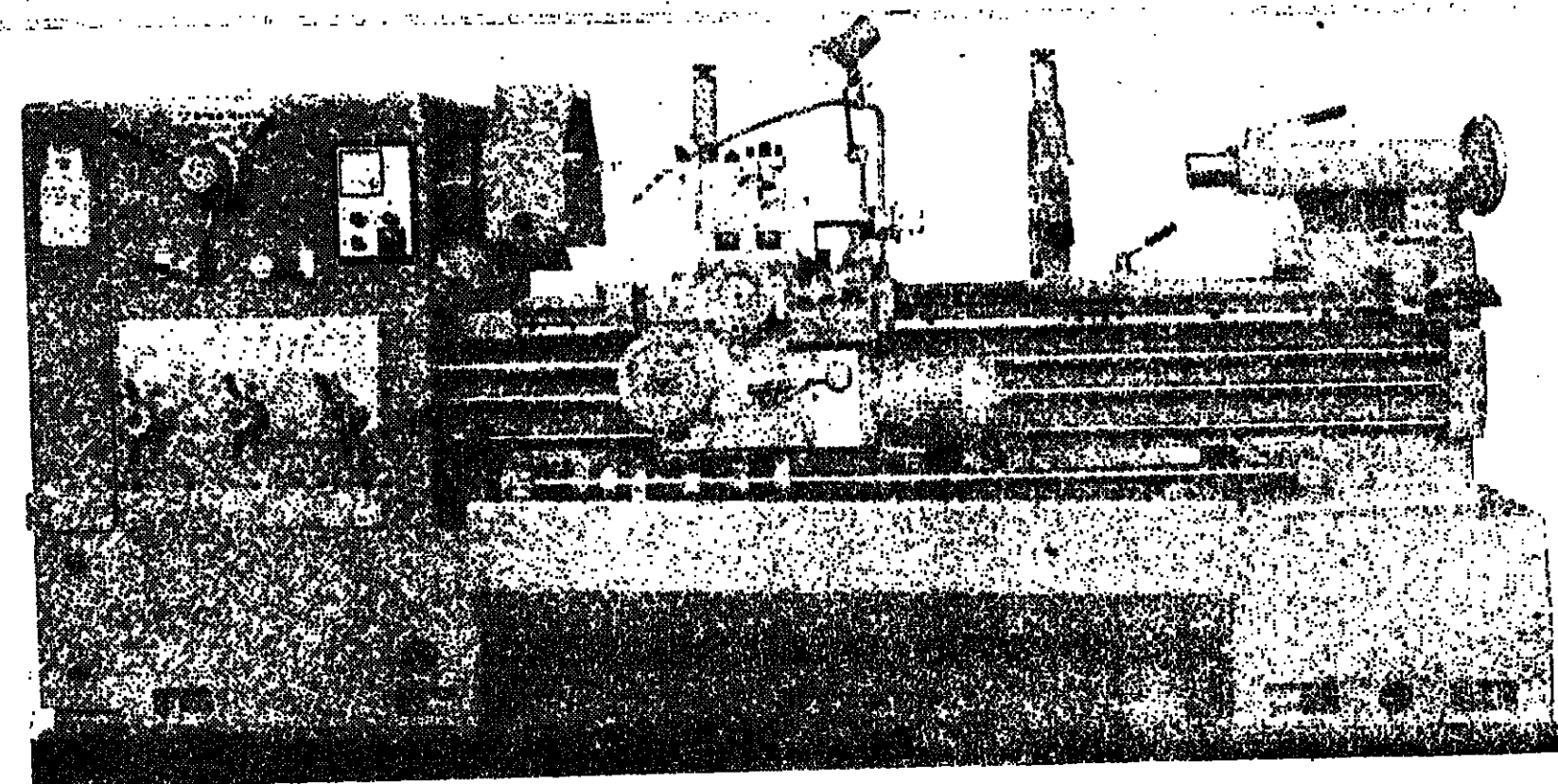
The programme also has in view the protection of the environment, of game and fish. Romania is among the first world countries which have wholly organized their forest resources.

The first silvicultural act was promulgated in 1853. It was modified in 1963. A new silvicultural Law No. 2/1987, regarding preservation, protection and development of forests, the national economic exploitation of the malacological and the zoological equilibrium. This law, stipulating exceptional measures in the domain of silviculture, is in the domain of Romania having in view the protection of environment, the soil, air, water and forests.

In the past, forest workers have been the most numerous of Bucharest. They were 100,000 in 1960, when they were cut down by a storm. In 1970, the number of forest workers had fallen to 10,000. In 1980, the number of forest workers was 10,000. In 1987, the number of forest workers was 10,000. In 1987, the number of forest workers was 10,000.

# ROMANIAN NEWS

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NOVEMBER 18  
1988



## MASINEXPORTIMPORT

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- A wide range of textile machinery and accessories, machinery for the leather industry and for other sectors of the light industry • guillotine shears • combined shears • forging hammers (from individual equipment to turnkey complex projects).

- Technical assistance, knowhow etc.
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- All these and many other products which can be manufactured according to your request are offered by our enterprise on highly competitive terms.

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turn out a wide range of products in the most diverse fields of the electrical engineering, electronics and precision mechanics industries. Enjoying wide appreciation for their high technical and qualitative level, these products are in great demand both in this country and abroad. A brief review of the manufacturing list could not fail to mention:

- plastic insulated copper wire electric conductors
- electric household appliances
- connecting elements

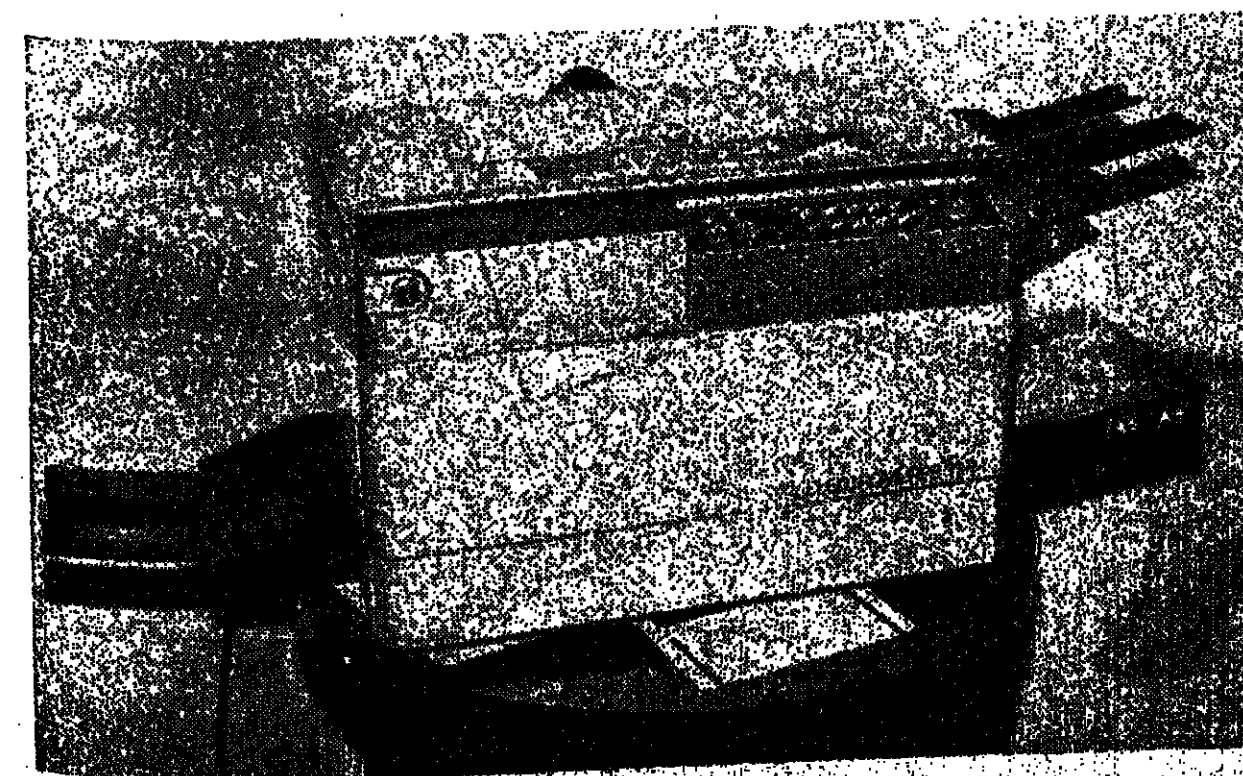
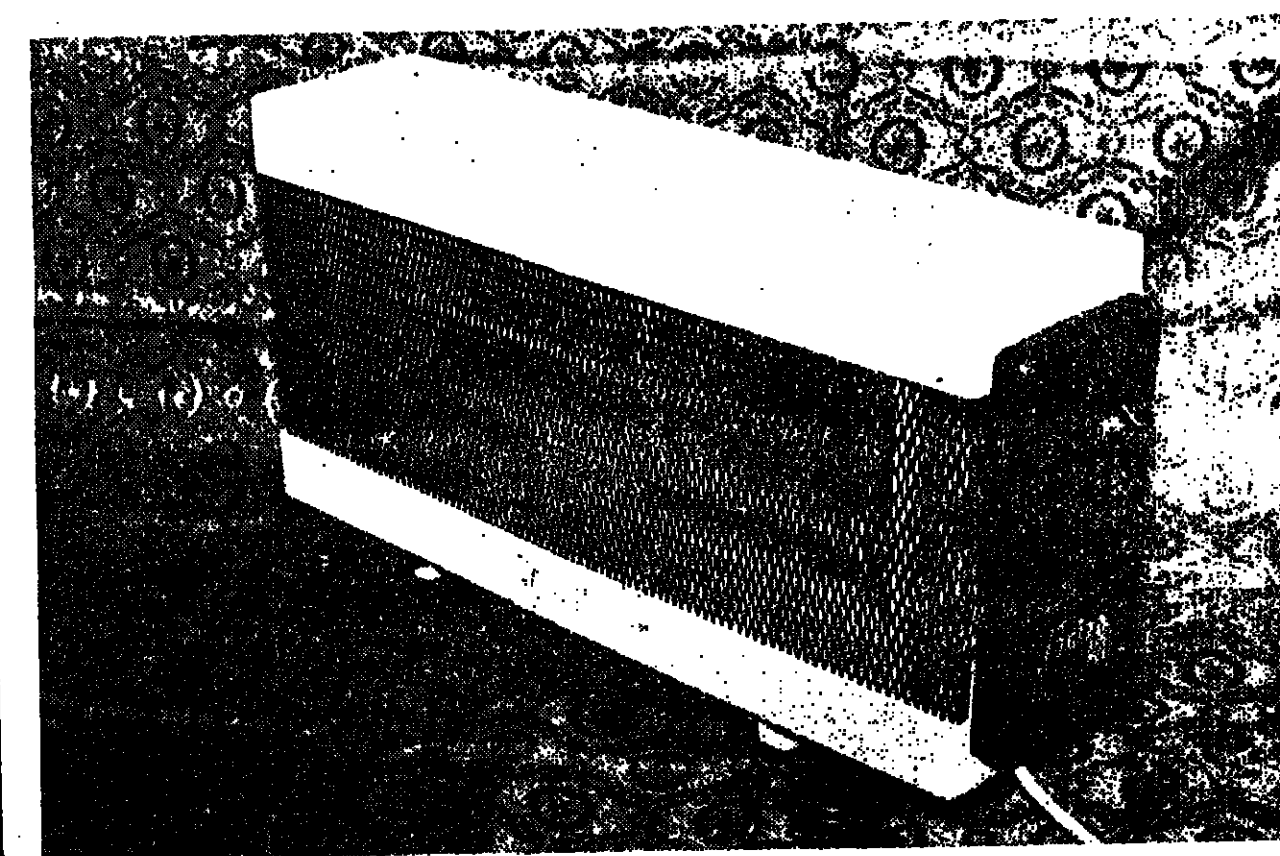


- heating elements in metallic tube
- high and low voltage electric apparatus
- audio and musical apparatus
- copying apparatus
- electronic cash registers
- equipment for the electrical engineering industry
- radio and tv aeriels

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ARPIMEX Foreign Trade Company is the sole exporter of Romanian leather goods — footwear, gloves, fancy leather goods, travelling bags, suitcases and the like, leather and fur garments — and supplier of raw materials — all kinds of furs and tanning chemicals — to the Romanian leather industry.

ARPIMEX engages in trade on all continents: it has commercial relations with over 300 companies in more than 40 countries.

Every season we can offer you a wide choice of goods you certainly need.

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Velvet sheepskins, fur caps, expensive fur coats, high boots for men, women and children, ski boots, skate shoes, thick lined leather gloves.

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A wide range of sport shoes, gloves and bags to go with them as well as horse-riding leather goods — from saddle and harness to everything a rider needs.

A full travelling set for your holidays and a wide choice of light summer footwear, both casual and elegant.



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ENTERPRISE  
ROMANIA

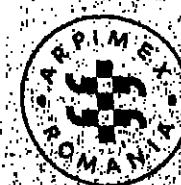
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# ELECTRONUM YOUR SAFEST BUSINESS PARTNER

Marketing Romanian electronic products and services as well as economic cooperation in the field of the electronic industry are carried out by the ELECTRONUM foreign trade enterprise.

ICE ELECTRONUM'S export programme includes the following lines of products:

— Telecommunication apparatuses and equipment, servicing included, starting from design up to training and maintenance. From this line of products mention should be made of: telephones, urban, interurban, international and institutional automated telephone exchanges. Exports of such products to Greece, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR have become a traditional practice.

— Measuring and control apparatuses, of which ampermetres, voltmeters, wattmeters, electric metres, flow-metres, steam-flow metres, logometres are delivered to Poland, Syria, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

— Automation elements, equipment and installations for all the economic and social sectors.

We shall enumerate some subgroups of products: field and panel automation equipment, distribution and control electrical equipment, automated equipment and systems controlling technological processes in all economic branches, transmission and data processing equip-

ment, teletransmission and data processing equipment, machine tools, control equipment, automated testing equipment.

Also on offer are personal installations and equipment as well as turn-key deliveries. Increasing are the deliveries to countries such as the USSR, Egypt, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Iraq, Bulgaria.

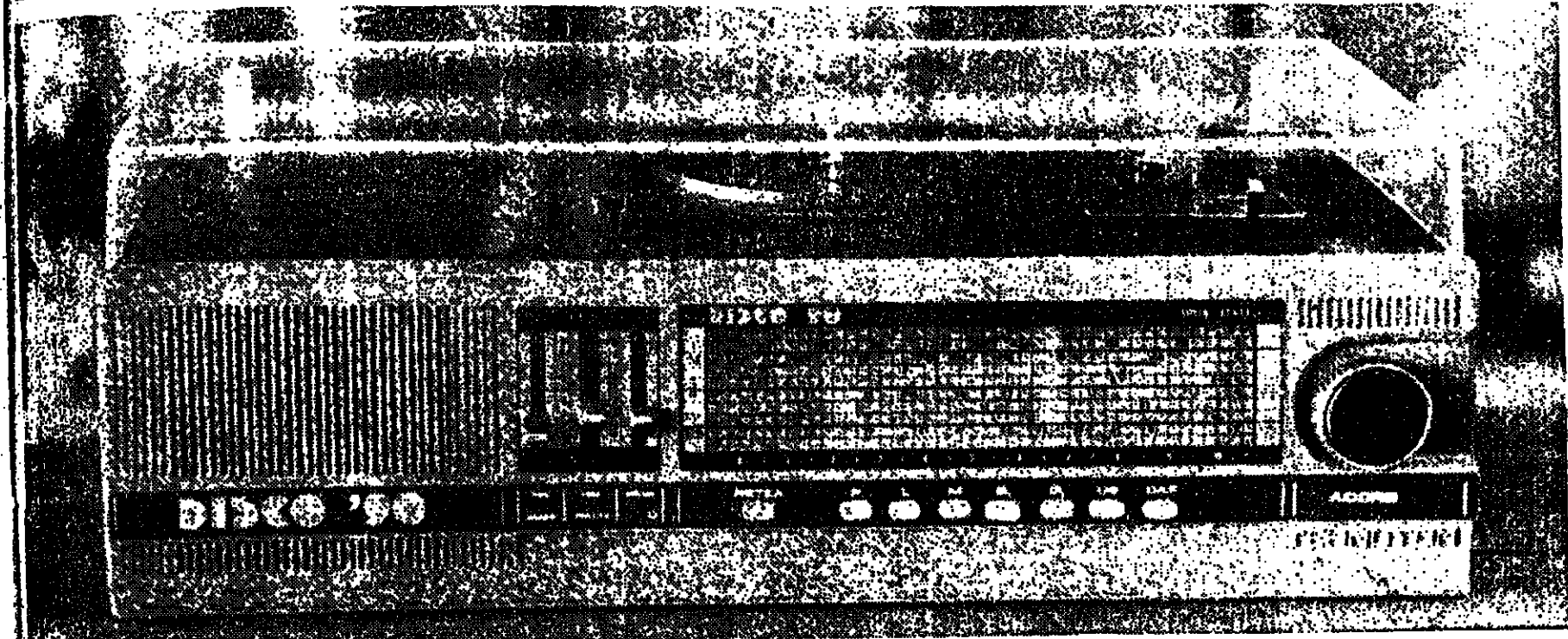
— Computer technology equipment such as: medium-capacity computers, minicomputers, microcomputers, personal computers, graphical systems, invoicing and bookkeeping machines, peripheral equipment. These products are exported to People's China, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the GDR, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, the USA.

The electronic components cover a wide range of diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, resistors, condensers, etc and are exported to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, France, Italy, the United States etc.

Consumer goods such as radio receivers, radio cassette recorders and tv sets. These products are exported to countries such as West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the United States.

Also taking place through ICE ELECTRONUM are the export of licences and knowhow, the granting of technical assistance and software.

**ELECTRONUM**  
BUCHAREST - ROMANIA



ICE ELECTRONUM imports a series of equipment, apparatuses, electronic components and various materials for the electronic industry and audio-video consumer goods.

An important partner in the export and import conducted by ICE ELECTRONUM is the Soviet Union.

ICE ELECTRONUM - Bucharest collaborates with the Soviet enterprises V/O ELECTRONORGTEHNICA, V/O STANKOIMPORT, V/O MASHPRIBORINTORG, V/O TECHMASHEXPORT, ENERGO MASHEXPORT, V/O TEHNINTORG, V/O

Supplied to the USSR are adjustable drives for machine tools, automatic telephone exchanges, computer technology, while that country exports to Romania electronic components, technological equip-

ment for the electronic industry, computer technology and audio-video consumer goods.

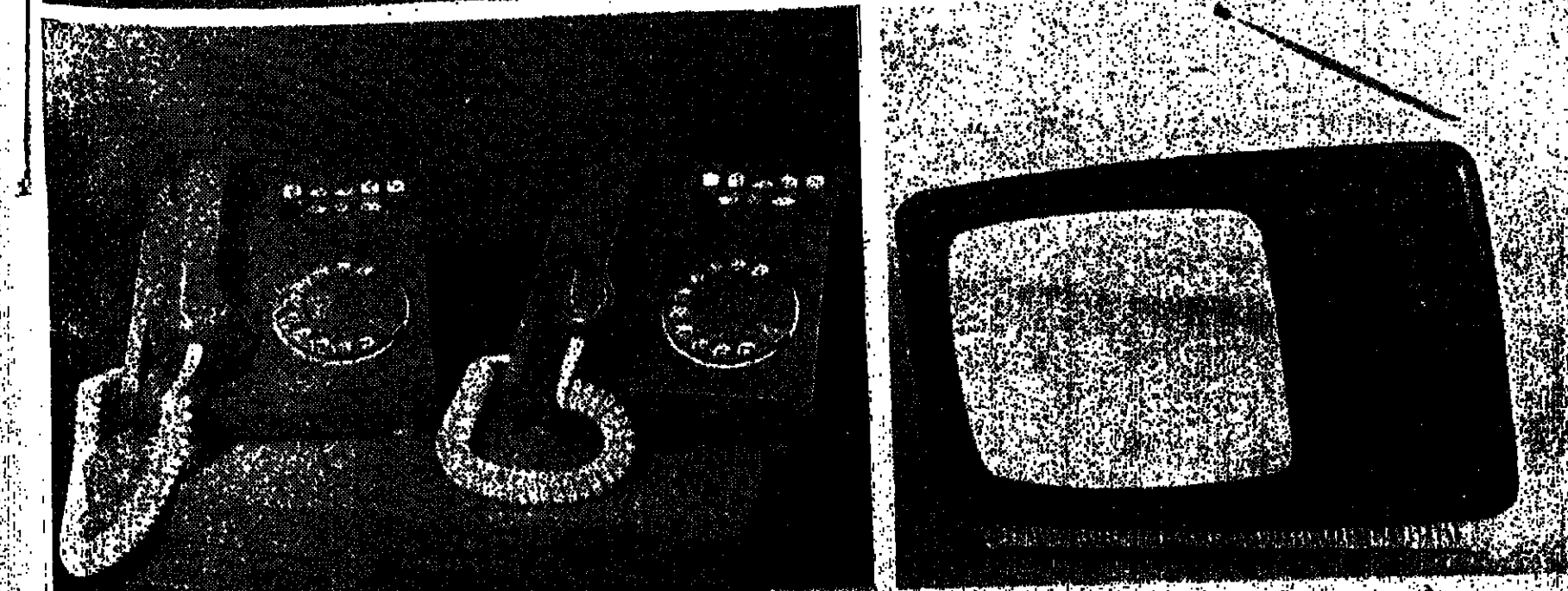
The collaboration with the Soviet foreign trade enterprises also accounts for the cooperation in production, that is Soviet electronic components are used in manufacturing electrical drives, computer technology equipment and automated telephone exchanges to be delivered to the USSR. At the same time very important is the ob-

servance of all delivery dates, especially as concerns the electronic components which are vital to the rhythmical realization of the equipment production plan.

According to annual mutual exchange protocol stipulations, the volume of the exchanges between ELECTRONUM and the Soviet foreign trade enterprises is set to grow every year.

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# MINOLTA GREETSS ROMANIA

MINOLTA's philosophy is to view copiers and the technical assistance granted to end users as a whole.

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## FOREST GENETICS

Unlike the genetics of crops for instance, forest genetics must cope with far greater difficulties. The large size of the trees, their late maturation, their long life (spanning several human generations) are many hurdles in studying the laws of heredity with lignous species. And yet spectacular results have been obtained in this realm. Complex melloration programmes and long- or short-term melloration strategies have been worked out for the main species. After 1973 in vitro micropropagation technologies started being applied. From small fragments of vegetal tissue one can obtain in test tubes saplings which will faithfully copy, in mass proportions, high-performance trees. In vitro cultures pave the road towards conquering the biological barriers between species.



al monuments, in the Romanian Plain. In most southern counties forests occupy small areas, between 4 and 14 percent of the total, while in northern counties their share is more than 50 percent of the territory.

Thus the problem arises of a new forest geography, a more equilibrated regional repartition. The purpose is not only an economic one but also to maintain the equilibrium of natural ecosystems. In this respect, the recent law forbids tree cutting (excepting maintenance works) over a period of ten years in 14 counties (out of 40) the poorest in forests. Afforestation will be effected here at a more rapid rate. This year, for example, trees were planted on 5,200 ha in Constanta county, on 1,613 ha in Vaslui and on 1,485 ha in Tulcea county. These are counties where the damaging effects of drought and floods were powerfully manifested.

The total afforested area this year is 14,000 ha. The silviculturists' attention focused especially on degraded soils which cannot be given back to the agricultural circuit unless they are afforested. Silviculture also assumed the management of ravines and terrains threatened by sliding, inapt for farm use.

Saplings are used especially from a native species of deciduous and regions trees of great economic value in a scientifically substantiated structure, so that it should ensure the creation of healthy woods with productive and protective functions.

At the same time agricultural shelter belts and those lined up along communication ways have been repaired.

Researchers study technologies to regenerate and take care of bushes growing in the plain, especially those stemming from oak, lime and acacia forests. On top of it, Stefan cel Mare commune has a silvicultural research station specializing in the tree plantations growing in the area of Bârgan.

At the same time emphasis is laid on ecological reconstruction by afforesting areas unsuitable from the point of view of the climate and of other environmental factors.

Romanian forests reach average annual heights and growth by 15 up to 28 per cent superior to the productions registered by stands in Central Europe and the European part of the Soviet Union, which are roughly of the same age.

On the average the output of one hectare of resinous forests is 250 cu.m.; in beech arboreal it reaches 255 cu.m., while those of oak and common oak 181 cu.m. The country's national average growth volume per one hectare of forest is 210 cu.m. The annual average growth per ha is calculated to reach 5.8 cu.m. per annum (6.5 cu.m. for fir trees, 5.5 cu.m. for lime, 4.7 cu.m. for oak trees).

The value of the products obtained from one cubic metre of wood mass annually industrialized grew twice from 1950 to 1980, three times in 1985, four times in 1987 and 16 times in 1989.

was the reaction of the wood processing industry to the impact with the rigours imposed by the Forest Code and especially by the recent Forest Protection Law? First of all, we should mention that no factory has been closed down or curtailed its production plans. The entire industrial structure was prepared far in advance to mould itself in keeping with the concept of ecological sylviculture promoted by the Romanian legislation.

Every year, when the Grand National Assembly sets the targets of the single national plan of socioeconomic development, it also passes the law on the volume of wood mass harvested according to geographic areas and destinations. The quantities cannot exceed what "the forest can yield", namely the average annual rate.

The question of most efficiently capitalizing the wood mass is raised at the level of organizing and managing the process of forest exploitation. Special attention has been paid to the transfer of as many operations as possible (rough conversion included) from the spot where trees are cut down to the final part of the exploitation process. In case of certain species, in the case of certain species changing has been reduced or even forbidden. The capacity of forest autotrans has increased.

The industrial enterprises have also focused their attention on the total capitalization of tree biomass. Broadly assimilated into the production line have been technologies using small size wood.

According to estimations, by the year 1990 some 20 per cent of wood needed by industry will be provided by small size wood.

At the same time a substantial increment has been registered by wood resulting from accidental cutting: trees dried up, attacked by insects, felled or broken, etc. In 1975 they accounted for less than 23 per cent of the overall production, while in 1989 24.3 per cent of the processed wood mass resulted from sanitation actions. Over the next two years it is planned to grow by another three percent.

Ever more successfully used are twigs and tops which, after being mixed, are turned to account by the board industry. Annually collected are about 1.2 million cu.m. of such mixed wood. Also, the mixed twigs have applications in the production of forest furniture, fodder, etc.

In parallel, the wood industry is engaged in a wide-scale action of modernization through the expansion of computer-aided design and control of production processes, the use of industrial robots, the application of informatics in management and the increase of adjustability to the evolution of the market.

Atmospheric pollution is a growing threat to the wood production and to birds, noted a study worked out by the University of Silvicultural Studies in Umea, Sweden, quoted by *Silviculture* (review G-2, April 1, 1989). The study is based on researches conducted in Sweden and several central European countries where forests covering vast areas were destroyed by pollution.

In Romania, the preservation of hygiene and the prevention of pollution are obligations stipulated by law. All units whose activity might prejudice the wood vegetation are obliged to take all requisite measures for eliminating the factors of economic stress and their negative consequences.

In this respect, special importance is attached to the preservation of the forest's genetic diversity. Long and short-term melloration strategies have been worked out for the main tree species.

The Romanian silvicultural programme is markedly open to technical progress and scientific novelty. Researchers are studying the way natural forest ecosystems are working, the methods to prevent and fight pests. The goal pursued is the replacement of toxic pesticides, the reduction of losses and the expansion of biopreparations and biodegradable chemical substances with low persistence. Also pursued is the identification of the causes leading to the premature drying of trees, the prevention and fighting of this phenomenon.

Applied and fundamental research themes are investigated by the Silvicultural Research and Development Institute and its stations, and the Silviculture and Forest Exploitation Faculty in Brasov as well as by other universities and research institutes which cover a wide area of scientific investigations. Forest management is understood in Romania as an integral part of a general programme of harmonious organization of the entire socio-economic life, a programme prefiguring the future for a long time to come.

G. OSTROVEANU ■

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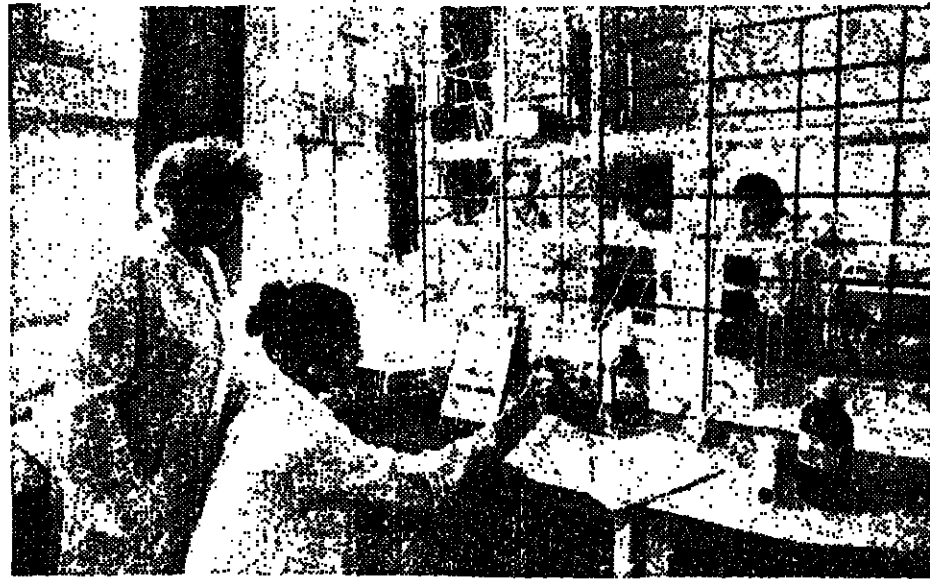
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## NATURAL MONUMENTS

Scores of thousands of hectares of woodland were declared natural reserves and are protected by law. These reserves are located everywhere - in the mountains, on hills, in the plains and river meadows - and they protect not only the forest stock but also the landscape, the animals and smaller plants. The most important of them in point of size and of ecosystems are the national parks arranged or about to be arranged in the Carpathians: Retezat, Rodna, Ciomadul, Piatra Craiului, Geoplin, Cotiu etc. In the Danube Delta, there is another protected forest: Tulcea. It is an immense stretch of forest where the predominant species is the oak tree but where, as a natural curiosity, Mediterranean limes also grow which make the forest look like a jungle. On the other hand, in many localities of the country there are gigantic oaks which were declared natural monuments and are protected by law.





### PHILATELY '88

The philatelic exhibition "Natiunea '88" was opened at the Romanian Athenaeum to mark 130 years since the issue of the first Romanian postage stamps and 32 years since the setting up of the Association of Stamp Collectors in Romania. The exhibit included collections which won prizes at domestic and international competitions.

### MADRIGAL

Over September 18 - November 17, the Madrigal choir toured the major cities of the USA and Canada. Twenty-five years after its foundation, the choir led by professor Marin Constantin enjoys a solid reputation both at home and abroad. A by now traditional participant in the Greater Europe International Festival, the Madrigal choir has made numerous tours of Europe, the USA, Japan, Canada, etc. With a rich and varied repertoire (including pieces from the classic and contemporary Romanian and world tradition), the Madrigal choir promotes a genuine and original interpretational art. (Night photo)



### COST-EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTIONS RAISED WITH LOCAL FUNDS

More than 80 per cent of Petrești commune's population (Dinbovitza county) lives in new dwellings, beautifully designed and built houses, most of them with two storeys (ground-floor and first floor). New buildings have also been raised for the main economic and cultural establishments of the commune. The stepped-up rate of construction can be explained first of all by the large earnings of the commune. No less important is the existence of cheap building materials resulting from local resources. For instance this is the case of a gravel pit in the Argeș river Valley, a unit which has helped curtail investments concerning other localities as well. The gravel pit operates with updated equipment. The gravel is sorted and sorted ballast from the river is completely mechanized. (Photo below).



### SCIENTIFIC ACADEMIC EVENTS

The symposium bearing the title "Theoretical Questions on Construction Design and Behaviour in Exploitation of Electric Equipment, on the Development of Electric-Power Systems" was held in Timisoara last week, being organized by "Trăian Vuia" Polytechnic Institute. Students and professors from specialized institutes in Timisoara and other Romanian academic centres, scientific researchers, other specialists in the power domain presented papers. (Top photo)

Until the end of this month other scientific academic events are programmed, some of them with international participation. Here are some of them together with the organizing institutions: the Conference on motors, vehicles, and farm machines (Bragov University and the National Institute of Thermal Motors, Bragov); the symposium "Xenobiotic Influences in Biological Systems" (the Cluj-Napoca University and Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy); the paper series "High-Tech in Electronics and Automation, Applications in the Telecommunications and Computer Systems" (the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute and the Scientists' Association); the symposium "Progress in the Separation, Analysis and Applications of Isotopes" (the Cluj-Napoca University and the Institute of Isotope and Molecular Technology in the same locality).

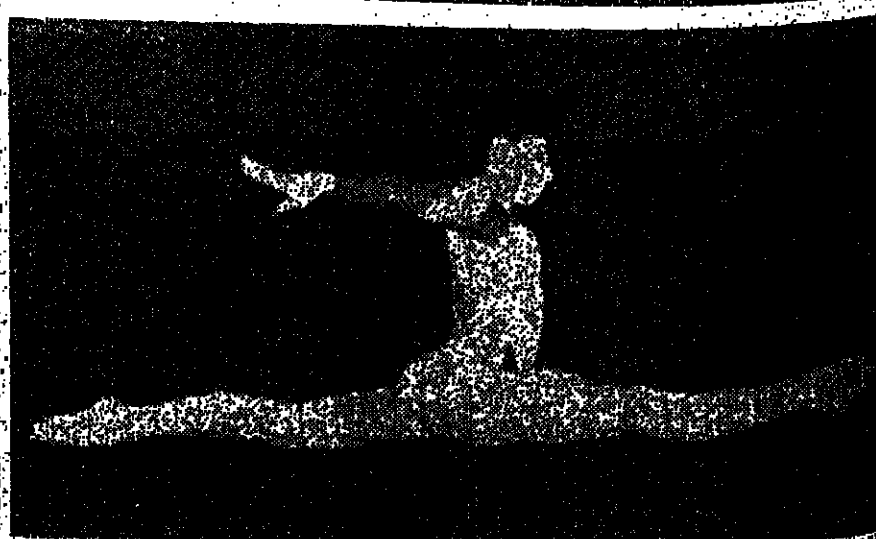
### FIRE-PROOF BOAT

The last achievement of the Galati Mechanical Shipbuilding Enterprise is the fire-proof salvage boat. Its purpose? Rapid intervention in conditions of maximum protection and security in the case of such shipping accidents as the explosion of an engine, fire on board, external damage, etc.



### OCCASIONAL PUPPET EXHIBITIONS

Harlequins and squirrels, boys and girls, elephants and cats etc. in hundreds of variants form the offer of the Arad Toy Enterprise. A simple mechanism animates the toys and dolls, and their lively, pleasant, warm colours make them more attractive. The secret of the enterprise's success is the organization of exhibitions of prototypes in kindergartens and creches. Children are never wrong. The toys they chose from among the prototypes presented have enjoyed the same success in Arad, Bucharest, New York, Moscow, Frankfurt and Buenos Aires. (Photo above)



### THE VALUE OF ROMANIAN GYMNASTICS IS RECONFIRMED

As part of the Chunichi Cup international gymnastics championships, held in Nagoya, Japanese gymnast Dan-ia Silvas won the individual all-round title with 38.55 points. The triple Olympic champion had a remarkable performance in all events, and particularly in the floor and uneven bars. The following places were taken by Svetlana Bogatskaya (39.80 pts) and Svetlana Ivanova (39.80 pts). (Photo right)

Staged at Burgas, Bulgaria, the Balkan Gymnastics Championships were dominated by the Romanian gymnasts who placed first both in the team and the individual all-round events.

Romania's women's team secured the gold medal with 236.70 pts, being followed by Bulgaria (183.25 pts) and Greece (183.90 pts), while the men's team placed first with 287 pts, outclassing Bulgaria (281.70 pts) and Yugoslavia (269.80 pts) teams.

In the individual all-round events, Romanians Gabriela Petrova and Cecilia Bonas won the gold medal with 38.55 pts each, while the men's event was won by Marius Călugăreanu (Romania) and Dimitar Tsakov (Bulgaria) with 39.80 pts each.

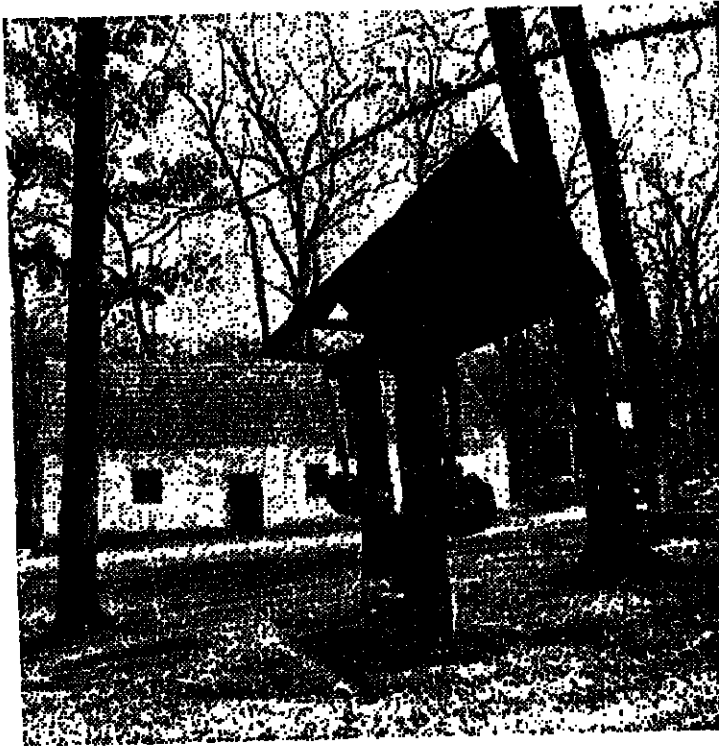
Pages 7 and 10 were written by LUPU CONSTANTIN, TURDOSE NITESCU, MARIAN CONSTANTIN, NEACU, MILENA MIHAESCU, GHEORGHE OSTROVEANU, VIO- RICA COSTEA, CORNELIU BAIAN, MIHAILA SONCEANU, ADRIAN DOHOTARU AND MARIANA TUTILA. Photos: "AGER- PRES".

### THE LARGEST MUSEUM OF FOLK TECHNOLOGY IN EUROPE

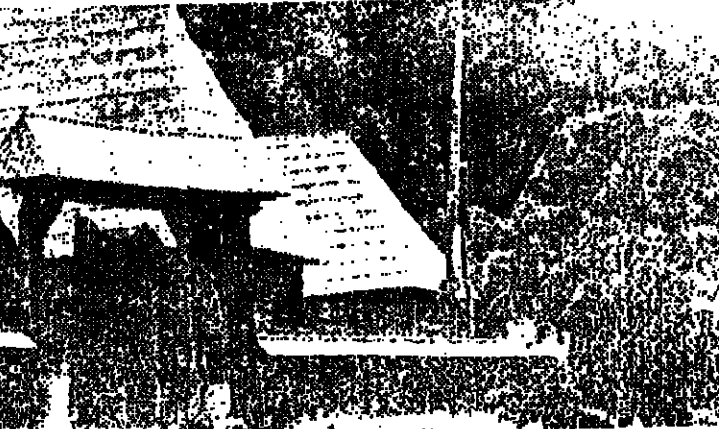
42,000 EXHIBITS

The transference in 1963 of a present mill - a monument of folk technology representing an ancient type still in operation - from a village in Hunedoara county to the park in Dumbrava Sibului marked the foundation of a new kind of Romanian ethnographic museum in the open - the Museum of Folk Technology.

Conceived as an institution of national importance meant to conserve about 150 folk monuments and



Throughout these 25 years, the holdings of the institution have been enriched continuously, from 26 monuments in 1960 to 61 in 1974, to 110 present households and workshops including 31 individual constructions, comprising some 42,000 pieces brought there from all Romania's counties and reconstructed in the museum by folk craftsmen.



trates a great richness of fields and forms of the "civilization of wood" with the Romanians, as scholars such as Nicolae Iorga or Vasile Parvan called it. Put on display in Dumbrava Sibului are peasant households and installations specific to certain occupations and crafts - true architectural monuments transferred from ethnographic areas well known for their ex-

modern machines and equipment are actually extensions, of functioning principles conceived by craftsmen along the centuries. Through the 21 present mills of all types - manual, driven by horses or water (with horizontal, vertical or floating wheels) or by the wind, Sibiu's museum puts on view (in the most complete collection of classic mills in the continent. Mostly

wide-spread with the Romanians is the water mill, known since the beginning of our millennium, and continued by a whole series of variants in the second and third centuries, developed through the Middle Ages into a real peasant industry characterized by an impressive typological variety. Outstanding are the six mills with buckets, with one up to six wheels, great achievements of the Romanian peasant hydro-technology. Documentary attested in the Carpathian valleys in the 13th and 14th centuries, this type of mill with a vertical axis and spoon-like blades ensures a high exploitation efficiency, being considered the precursor to Pelton's modern turbine.

Hydraulics is represented in the museum by 51 exhibits - vortices, "reeling machines" and "railing machines" belonging to the one-time flourishing Daco-Roman civilization used for staffing and thickening wool weaving and peasant interiors, "sawmills" - sawing systems dating back to the 14-16 centuries, used in cutting trees, highly efficient "wood hammers" used in breaking non-

ferrous rocks, machines washing gold and silver bearing sands, used in the Apuseni Mountains from time immemorial.

The museum presents popular techniques used for locomotion, transport and communication activated by human or animal force, through movement on wheels, by floating or sliding. Among them there is the Brad wagon from the 14th century, the first vehicle on wheels in the history of world technique built by Romanian masters entirely from wood, the rails and the poles included.

The visitor of this original Romanian village can see about 20 specialized constructions. They are clay shaping techniques - in potters' workshops, leather and fur-processing techniques - in tanning, saddle-making, belt-making, or furrier's shops, textile, wood or metal processing.

The technique-productive installations or techniques are often illustrated in the dynamics of the manifestation through authentic demonstrations. In the practical atmosphere offered by the museum, annual editions of the Folk Creators' Fair take

place, an important event at its fifth edition, a real celebration of handicraft products in Romania, in which 50-60 of the best potters, forgers, weavers, wood carvers, glass and wood painters coming from all country areas participate. Installed in workshops from the areas they represent, the artists make practical demonstrations of artistic skill and talent, thus being an occasion to stimulate at the same time the authentic handicraft creation.

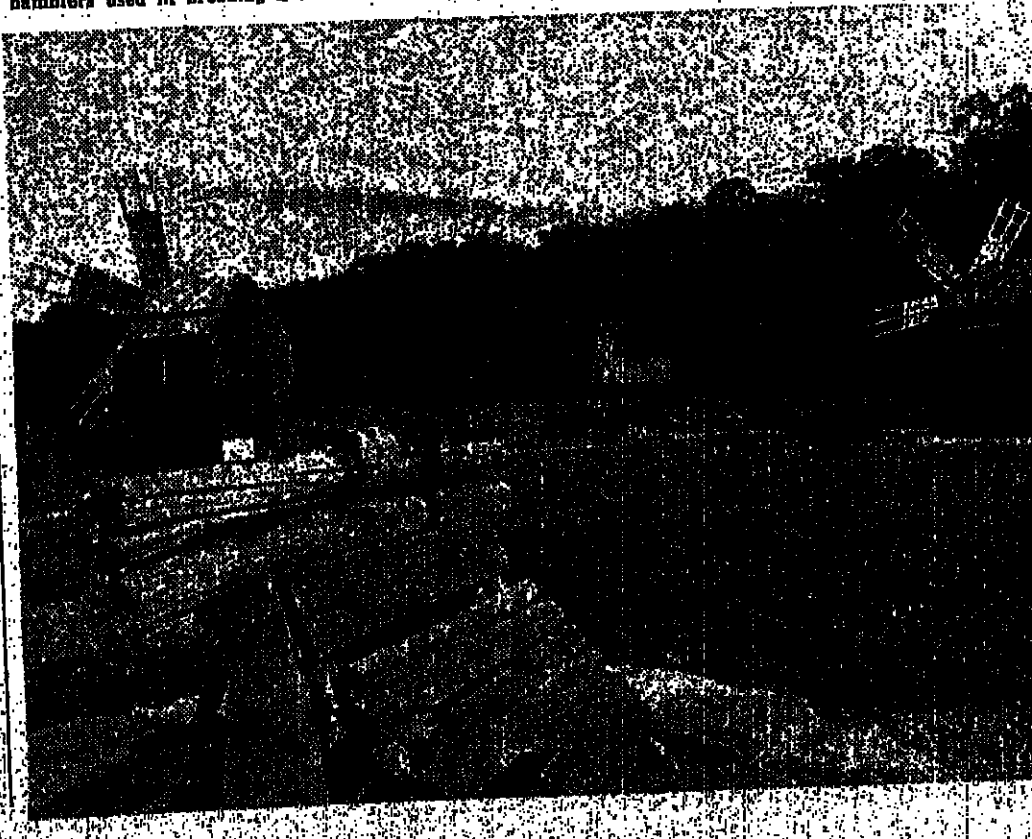
The Sibiu institution, one of the most famous open-air ethnographic museums which became famous soon after its foundation is today the biggest specialized museum in Europe. Ever since 1960 the Dutch specialist Bernel Kemper appreciated that the Museum of Folk Technology in Dumbrava Sibului is one of the most beautiful open-air museums in Europe (maybe the most beautiful one, excepting the one at Jilderhammer, Norway). The spectacular growth of the number of visitors from 5,200 in 1967 to 130,000 in 1987 is another telling proof of this fact.

BUCUR IOAN MICU M

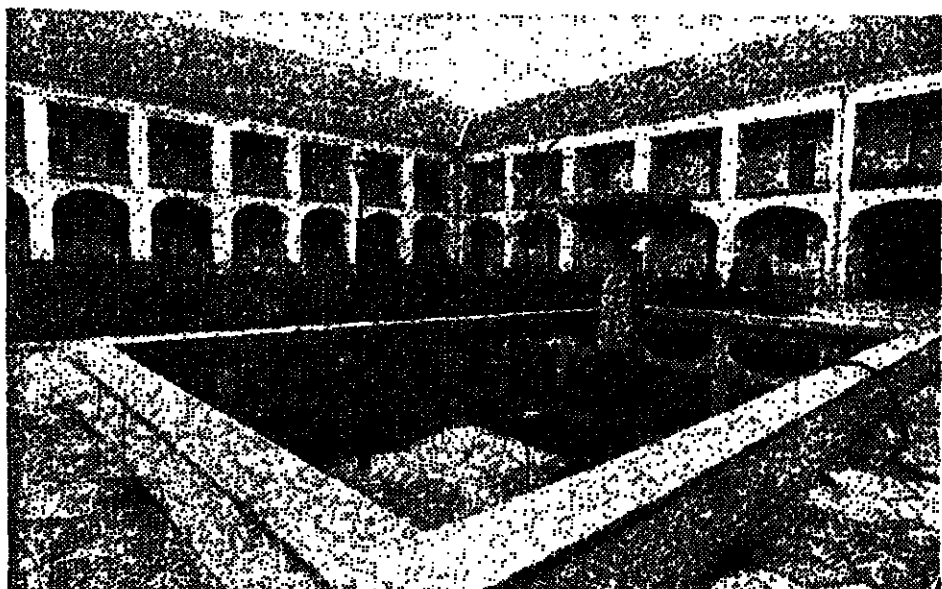


from the areas of origin. They are lined up along a six-km alley, while the constructions meant to harness the power of water are placed on the banks of the river crossing the park. Exhibiting its holdings according to scientific criteria, the Sibiu museum makes up most comprehensive documentary archives (also including some 8,000 technical cards) regarding the history of Romanian folk civilization, the traditions of work of folk occupations and crafts of past centuries, putting on view the implements, installations and technical technological methods created and used in the process of work.

All in all, the museum con-







## EXPO

**EXPO** A cultural event recently took place in the District, seat of Blatira-Nasau county: the opening of the county museum. For the first time, the four collections — history-archaeology, natural sciences, ethnography and zoology, and art — which were previously displayed in different buildings housing the departments of this establishment have now been organized and systematized according to a modern, unitary outlook.

The building where the present museum is to be found is not new. It was put to



The anthology *New Romanian Poets* put out by the Vallacchi publishing house



As part of the Menuhin festival in Gstaad-Saanen, the George Enescu Chamber Players offered a concert in memory of George Enescu. The programme included the two Sibelius Violin and Violoncello in popular Nominian style" Op. 23, featuring the American instrumentalists Lary Wolfish and Emanuel Borch, the Quartet No. 2 for Piano, Violin, Viola and Cello, Op. 20, and the Quintet Op. 2, The pianist Louis Wolfish, a former student of Enescu, the ensemble also performed the Trio in A in a number of concerts in West Germany and Switzerland, whose recordings have been recorded and reconstructed by Hilary Jerez and premiered before the Bucharest public by the Musica Nova ensemble.

# EXPO

Sergiu Silvestre's sculpture — the way it appears from the exhibition (his sixth one-man show) recently opened at the Etorie galleries in Bucharest — is a study through its naturalness and lack of sophistication. His sculpture covers a space with a simple and somewhat extremely simple means: resolute cuts in the flesh of the wax, which however does not alter its plastic structure, while also carefully turning to account the latent tensions in the material, so that the various surfaces facing together with the agglutinated study of the dynamic relations between the full and the empty, offer a remarkable interior resonance on all planes making up real suites related both genetically and semantically to the artist's entire body of his works focus on the family theme, which also explains their filiation in a consistent way in which the artist nonetheless varies.

Sometimes markedly anthropomorphic, sometimes rather abstract — mobilizing the viewer's expectations on these elements — the fundamental balance and serenity of the word essence — they follow a path opened in modern sculpture by Rodin and developed in Romanian sculpture by Ogeorghe Iliescu or Călinelst or Ovidiu Măluciu. Just as with many other sculptors of his generation, we should mention here the influence of the traditional, the organic, the legendary combinations to be found in folk installations.



The appearance of a talented cineaste is an occasion of satisfaction. That is the case of Dorin Mircea Doroftei, as proposed by the recent film unit four production, Nelu. This topical movie is based on a screenplay written by Dumitru Radu Popescu. Nelu is in fact a 13-14 year-old kid, the



The director freely avoided the possible melodrama of the story imagined by Dumitru Radu Popescu, offering a rigorously equilibrated, sober narrative. But, maybe the film would not have been what it is — in spite of the quality actors starring (Molania Ursu as "mother Veta", Florin Zamfirescu as the father, Dan Condurache

as the district attorney, Mihai Mălăescu (a former teacher, etc.) — if the director did not find the film's right key, introducing the child Mihai Brătîlu as Kiki, Mihai Brătîlu has a genuine sensitivity, an alive face, natural and yielding the movie realism and emotional substance. At the 1988 edition of the Coșbuc Film Festival, Măneștilă won the Opera prima prize for direction, while young Mihai Brătîlu was awarded a mention for his performance.



First brought out in 1972, *Cahiers roumains d'études littéraires* is a review of literary criticism, theory, aesthetics and history published by the Univers Publishers house under the supervision of professor Romul Munteanu. Being the first review of the kind brought out in Romania, it is meant to publicize abroad the most prestigious creations of Romanian literature through most diverse studies and contemporary theoretic debates.

Cahiers... devotes many of its pages to Romanian literary trends from the perspective of their integration into the cultural European space. Published in French, the review contains articles in other widely spoken languages too (English, German, Spanish, etc.). Cahiers is divided into several sections: "Studies", "Prospects and Confluences", "Translations Review", "Comments", "Miscellaneous". We should mention that the first column alone has a thematic nature, "Prospects and Confluences" is generally devoted to the anniversary of great Romanian writers. It also includes contributions on various themes sent by foreign experts.

The publication does not content itself with discussing domestic literary events, but provides extensive space for the most important literary phenomena. "Comments" deals with books and reviews published in the world and sent to the Univers publishing house.

Two recent issues illustrate the two distinct theoretical profiles of the magazine. No. 3/1987 deals with cultural convergences, including a number of papers on "Romanian Culture — European Consciousness", Roman Bădescu (concludes that in this way, "questioning" with a paper on the relationship between regional and universal literature. Marianna Mureşanu illustrates the "cultural influence" phenomenon by pointing out the similarity between the literary works of the author and Nerval. The other papers are by Dan Horia Mădălin, Tudor Plăcureanu and Dinu Plăcureanu mark the milestones of the evolution of Romanian culture.

Another issue of the magazine (2/1988) has a more complex character, being devoted to poet Tudor Arghezi. The multitude of observations as well as the quality of the contributions offer new possibilities of getting acquainted

Two other monographic issues are due out until the end of this year. They will be devoted to two Romanian classic writers: Mihai Eminescu, who is on UNESCO's calendar of observances next year, and Ion Creangă, the greatest Romanian storyteller.



Romanian Folk Tales by Cristea Sandu Timoc, Minerva Publishing House. The Minerva Publishing House in Bucharest has continued to publish a series of examples of folk culture; the first text in the series, displaying an impeccable layout, is Cristea Sandu Timoc's manuscript, *Romanian Folk Tales*. The fruit of centuries which spanned the last half of the last century, Cristea Sandu Timoc's book offers a complex collection of folk prose from the Timoc Valley, south of the Danube. That position, a gateway to the Carpathians, has made the valley, between various idioms and peoples, imparts to the territory investigated and to the anthropological material collected, a special status as repositories of an inestimable treasure, relevant for the dynamics of artistic and cultural "topogenesis" (cultural evolution). The present book, in its format, with the specific title of the Romanian folk



The town of Piatra Neamt played host to the 1958 edition of the Film Festival for Children. For eight days, a film contest was organized around a new edition of the colloquium with the theme "The Romanian Film for Children — an Important Factor in the Education of the Young." The program of whose works were headed by Radu Petrescu Anastasiu, director of the contest and the colloquium, was made up of: directorial portraits, media-debates between producers and spectators (children, parents, teachers), reports from industrial enterprises. All these events were described in a substantial framework, the colloquium amplifying the dialogue of the Romanian youth: artists, audience, of contributions, of aesthetic and creative education of the young

meration. Here are  
 of the prizes granted  
 the "Non Crepus-  
 Grand Prix went to the  
 Cincies in sort - "Song  
 Sunrise" (directed by  
 Tianze) - the picture for  
 mature, careless - to  
 castil (directed by, Cam-  
 the Faun), for accompa-  
 movie - "Rub rub rub  
 ches - "Under Vargal  
 (directed by Lar-  
 Nita) - the ACIN Prize  
 awarded to "Rectifica-  
 dina en pitio" - "Yon-  
 Garden" - the  
 rooled by Christiana  
 Prims Izolda - the  
 Success (directed  
 Mithan and the pen-  
 (directed by the Neom-  
 - (directed by Ion -  
 the Special Prize for  
 went to the "White  
 come together - "White  
 You. Gene. Child-  
 (directed by Kilmah-  
 tan), Pupusa (direct-  
 in the film (di-  
 by Lucian, Freyren-  
 Absolvent (The Great  
 Dor (directed by Pau-  
 Dora Sordal).

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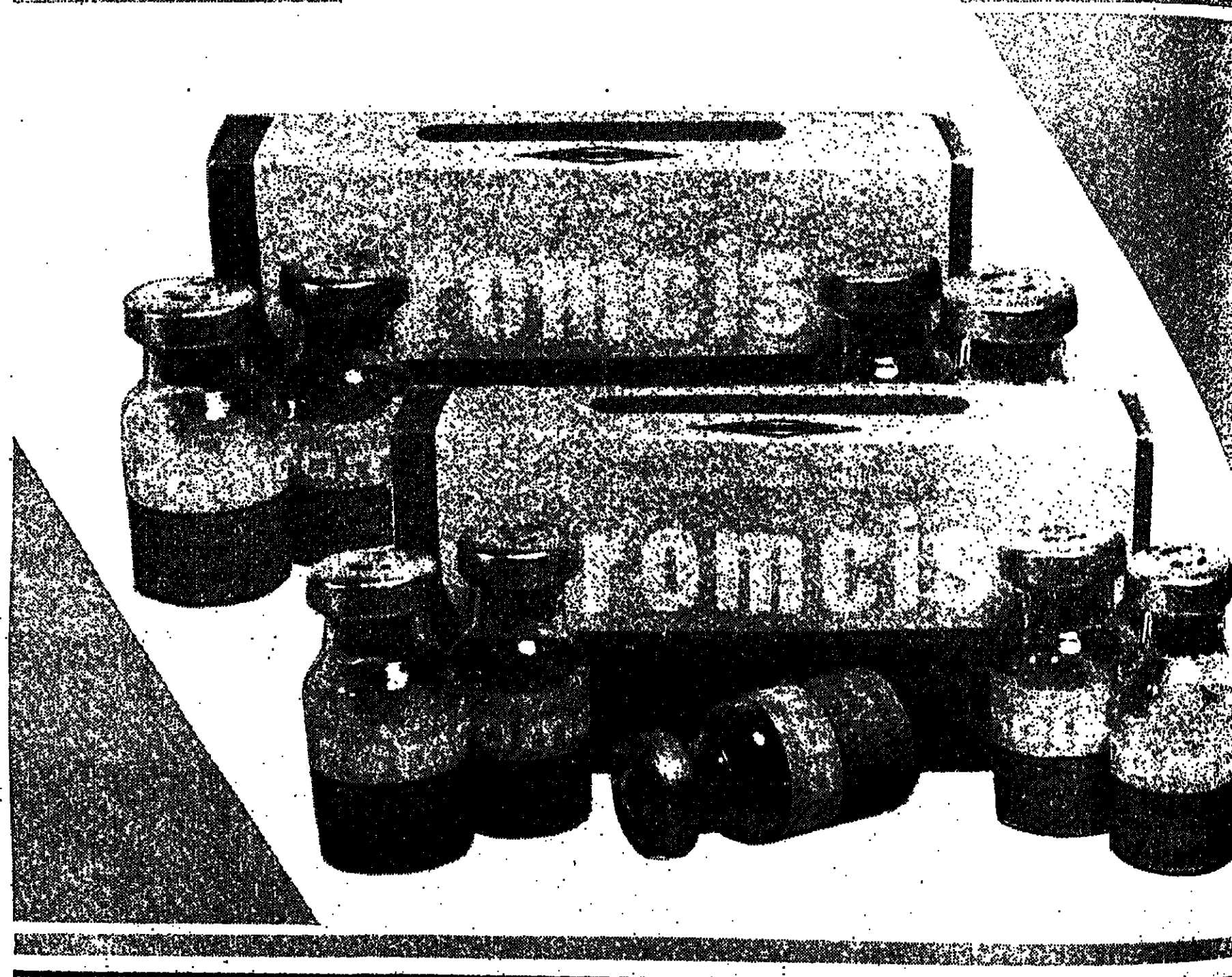
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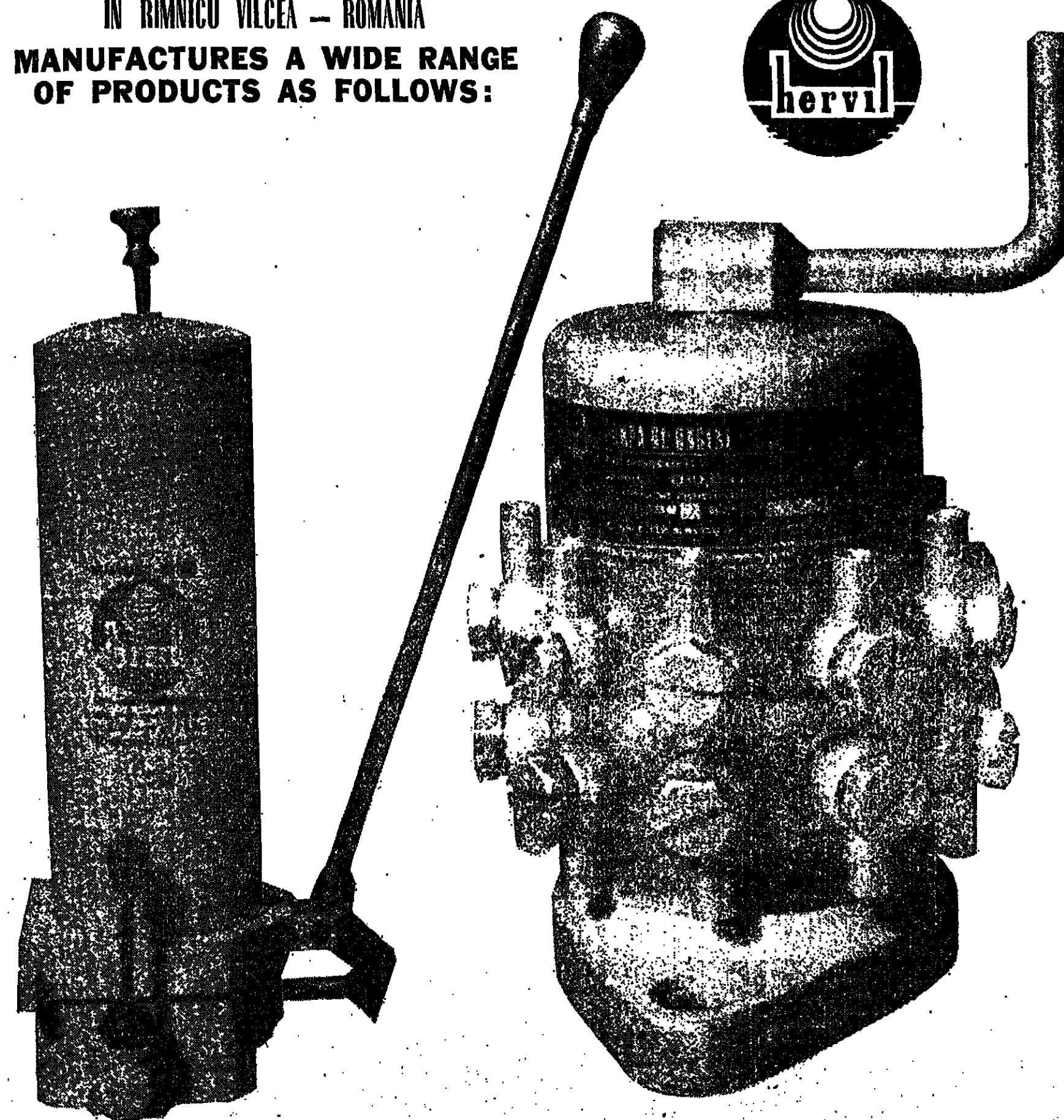
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